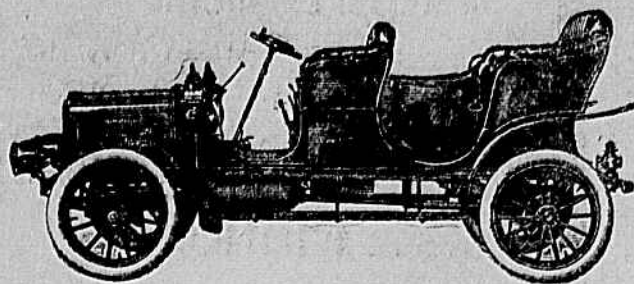


# The INCOMPARABLE WHITE

THE CAR FOR SERVICE



Price, \$2,800

## Good Second-Hand Cars For Sale Cheap

I have for sale several good second-hand Automobiles that I have taken in exchange for White and Winton cars, that I will sell at a sacrifice. Among them I have a Model C. Winton, Haynes Apperson, Pope Tribune, Elmore, Cadillac and Locomobile.

### One Automobile Delivery Wagon For Sale.

Just the thing for light delivery. Every machine guaranteed as represented. Call and see prettiest and best line of Automobiles in Richmond at my Automobile Garage, No. 508 W. Broad Street. Demonstrations given by appointment by competent chauffeurs. Phone 4319 Garage; 888 Machine Shop.

Automobile repairing a specialty at my Machine Shop, No. 18 N. Seventh Street.

# B. A. BENNER,

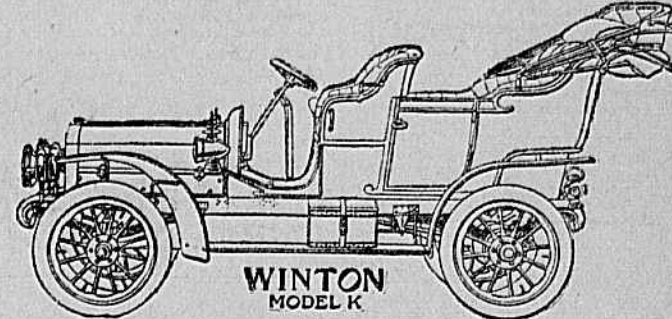
General Agent in Virginia for the  
Royal Tourist, White, Winton and Baker  
**Automobiles**

### White Reliability and Low Gasoline Consumption Again Demonstrated

The silent, swift and sturdy WHITE Steam Car starts on its sixth year of successful service with a sweeping victory in an important competition. The Los Angeles-San Diego endurance contest, held January 25th and 26th, was won by a WHITE Steamer carrying five passengers and 150 pounds of baggage. The winning WHITE made a perfect score—1,000 points. One other car of 40 per cent. greater cost than the WHITE also made a perfect score, but as the WHITE used but SEVENTEEN gallons of gasoline, as compared with TWENTY gallons used by the other car. The WHITE was declared the winner, in accordance with the rules of the contest. Three other WHITES, driven by private owners, participated and received first-class certificates, losing but one, two and three points respectively.

The result of this competition, except for differences in dates and places, read much like the summaries of every other reliability trial which has been held, starting with the New York-Rochester run of 1901.

Compare the White With Any Car on the Market Selling for \$5,000



### The \$2,500 Winton Model K.

Worth \$3,500 (current prices considered). But at \$2,500 we make a decent profit, and you get the biggest automobile value you ever laid eyes upon.

MODEL K WINTON.—Four cylinders—vertical, water-cooled. Thirty-horse-power or more. Silent running. Magnificent reserve power. Velocity, non-jar, non-shock, non-breakable transmission. Flexible speed control. Shooting Officer. Patented twin springs. Easy riding. And all other features that a first quality car should have. \$2,500.

## PAID MUCH MONEY TO WIFE'S MAID

Sensational Testimony to Be Adduced in the Greene and Gaynor Case.

## DID NOT GET HIS MONEY

Attorney Explains That Relevancy Will Be Elucidated By An Expert.

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., February 28.—The introduction of documentary evidence was resumed in the Greene and Gaynor conspiracy case in the United States Court today.

District Attorney Erwin explained that the relevancy would be elucidated later by an expert, and that it would be shown that Carter's return from Europe he turned his securities over to Greene and Gaynor, but that later, fearing he would not get them back, had them transferred to Westcott, and that later, after a conference with Greene, they were turned over to Greene.

Mr. Erwin said the government proposed to prove that while the defense insisted that Carter got his wealth from Westcott, as a matter of fact Westcott's testimony to be introduced, would show that he did not.

The district attorney said the testimony of Westcott, now deceased, would be read. This would show, he said, that Westcott gave his daughter (Carter's wife) \$53,353 a month; that she died in 1902; in fact, after that time Carter furnished a house and gave Carter about \$2,500, all told, and that the bulk of Carter's money was obtained by a division with Greene and Gaynor.

One remittance of Carter to Elise M. Tanner, of Paris, for 2,500 francs, was shown by correspondence of the United Trust Company. She had been Mrs. Carter's maid.

## SEABOARD FIGHT CROPS UP AGAIN

(Continued From First Page.)

that it is held made possible an assault upon the trusts formed before May 21, 1902, in fact, got behind the Carter law validating these trusts, opened again the questions sealed by that law and, as

stated, established a right of action against the trusts that does not now exist. This was the rock upon which the two sides split.

### The Argument.

Extensive argument was made by both. The railroads generally were apparently opposed to any restriction of the voting trusts, but realizing that they would probably have to face legislation of some sort before the General Assembly ends, preferred the Pliegar bill to the Sears substitute. Mr. Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern Railway, the last voting trust of which was formed in 1902 before the Carter law, to expire in 1907, appeared before the committee. Mr. Robert E. Scott, of Richmond, representing the Norfolk and Western, and Mr. J. Normal Powell, of Bristol, and Mr. Mark Potter, of New York, both representing the Seaboard Air Line, were also in attendance. On the other side, favoring the Sears proposition, Mr. John Skelton Williams was present in person and was represented by counsel, Mr. A. C. Braxton, of Staunton, and Mr. James Jeffries, of Norfolk.

Mr. Thomas argued the bills at length and Mr. Skelton Williams spoke in support of the Sears substitute. On behalf of the New York interests in the Seaboard Mr. Potter made a statement concerning the formation of the Seaboard voting trust to the effect that the trust was formed prior to the passage of the Carter bill in May, 1902, and that Mr. Williams had been interested in it since November, 1902. The apparent object of the statement of Mr. Potter was to show that the trust was formed before the Carter law, and that the Carter law validating act when they advanced the money.

At Mr. Williams' request he had himself formed the Seaboard voting trust several years prior to the enactment of the Carter law, and that he was not interested in it until November, 1902. The opportunity to subscribe to these bonds and stocks, Mr. Williams said, was offered to all the then existing stockholders of the Seaboard, and that he was one of the subscribers. He said that the Williams party were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity.

It was then declared by the former president of the road that Mr. Ryan has used his power to hammer down the stock and force him (Williams) and others to sell at heavy loss under the terms of a receivership. According to Mr. Williams Mr. Ryan promised to dissolve the trust, but afterwards refused to do so, and that he would hold on to it, even though three-fourths of the stockholders demanded a dissolution. It was further asserted by Mr. Williams that Mr. Ryan is avowedly retaining the voting power because it is useful to him in connection with his other properties.

At no time during the discussion was it directly stated that the Williams party, if the Sears substitute were adopted, contemplated an attack on the Carter law, but this was decidedly the drift of the entire argument. On the advice of Mr. Braxton, Mr. Williams declined to go into this matter when questioned by the committee.

The end of the hearing was late in coming. The committee will report to the Senate tomorrow with the recommendation that it do not pass. It will at the same time report the Pliegar bill favorably. Sentiment is much divided, and there will be sharp struggle on the floor of the Senate when Mr. Sears will make a vigorous fight for his substitute.

## MORE TROUBLE YET FOR R. F. & P. BILLS

Senators Thomas and Tavenner Appear Before the House Committee on Finance.

More difficulties have sprung up in the path of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac bills, which were recently unanimously passed in the Senate, after many changes have been made in them, and which are now before the Finance Committee of the House for consideration.

Since voting for the bills in the Senate, Judge Tavenner, of Shenandoah, and Mr. Thomas, of Lynchburg, have discovered a new source for dissatisfaction, and have carried the fight personally into the House committee, where the matter was considered yesterday and will be taken up again this morning, when the two senators, officials of the road and representatives of the State's interest therein will all appear.

Judge Tavenner and Mr. Thomas have become impressed with the belief that there is danger in the bills unless before a surrender of the charter is permitted the proposition shall be submitted to and shall be approved by the Governor, the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, and the State Corporation Commission.

## COMMITTEES DECLINE TO HEAR ARGUMENT

Will Not Have Joint Session For Judge Christian and Senator Daniel.

The Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Education and the House Committee on Schools and Colleges have declined to sit in joint session to-night for the purpose of hearing Judge George L. Christian and Senator John W. Daniel on the appeal from the judgment of the faculty and visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in the recent hazing case, so-called. The request was made by Senator Harman, of Richmond. The committee held that since the adoption of the Thornhill resolution for a special board of inquiry to look into the affairs of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, an ex-parte statement before them or a statement of any sort would be of no avail, since they could take no action whatsoever.

Judge Christian, however, took a different view. "I did not ask or desire a general investigation of the V. P. I.," he said last night. "I am not and will not become a party to the Thornhill resolution. All I asked and ask is a consideration of this particular case with the record of the faculty and the visitors as a basis. The law gave me a right to appeal from the faculty and the visitors to the General Assembly, and this I have done."

It is not known what further action Judge Christian will take in the matter.

## VIRGINIA BRIEFS

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CLAREMONT, VA., February 28.—The Claremont Bank has moved to its handsome new building, adjoining Stewart's store.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Rev. Decatur Edwards, of this city, has resigned the charge of Goshen Church, in Spotsylvania county.

GLOUCESTER, VA.—The smoke-house belonging to Dr. W. R. Jaeger, of Glen Roy, on the Ware River, was burned this morning about four o'clock. Dr. Jaeger was in the house at the time, and the place is in charge of a caretaker. A smoke made up in the day was the cause of the fire. A large quantity of meat was burned.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.—Mr. Wm. W. Thayer, steward of the Homestead Hotel, fell from a chair and was killed on Sunday morning, sustaining a badly bruised arm, but no serious injuries.

NORFOLK, VA.—Louis Brown, charged with the murder of Flossie Reese, fatally burned as the result of being struck by a lighted lamp, thrown at her by Brown, was held today for the March grand jury upon the charge of murder. Brown was committed to the jail without bail. He came from a respectable family in Portsmouth, but is addicted to morphine. He is 25 years of age.

SOUTHFIELD, VA.—The new gas plant in the town Monday night for the first time.

WOODSTOCK, VA.—George M. Bly, of Lebanon, Shenandoah county, was killed in an elevator accident in Dublin on Sunday. His body was brought to his home here and buried this morning. He was a son of the late Mason Bly, and is survived by his widow, mother and several brothers and sisters.

Neil Wins Featherweight. (By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—Frank Neil to-night won the bantam-weight championship of America by defeating Harry Tenney in the fourteenth round at Mechanics Pavilion.

Both fighters live in San Francisco.

Commander For Sons. (By Associated Press.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 28.—Dr. Thomas M. Owen, commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, to-day announced the appointment of Hon. Chilton Atkinson, of St. Louis, as commander of the Missouri Division Sons of Veterans.

Personals and Briefs. Mrs. P. G. Webber and little son are visiting her sister, Mrs. John Risner. Colonel John S. Cunningham, of North Carolina, is in the city.

Peach Crop Damaged. (By Associated Press.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., February 28.—The early peach crop in northern Alabama has been practically destroyed by the freezing weather. A report from Decatur says it is feared that much of the crop has been killed outright or seriously damaged.

Nanchang Magistrate Living. (By Associated Press.)

SHANGHAI, February 28.—The Nanchang magistrate, the injury to whom was the reported immediate cause of the attack by natives on Catholic and Protestant missionaries a few days ago, is still alive, though his wounds are dangerous. The native population of Nanchang is fleeing, dreading the arrival of armed forces from European and American gunboats. There have been many arrests. The officials of Nanchang are urgently asking the viceroy of the province of Kiangsi to come personally to Nanchang.

Witness Looked Mayor Straight in Eyes and Repeated Her Statement. NEW YORK, February 28.—Mayor H. Baldwin Rice, of Houston, Texas, was a witness in the hearing to-day on the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence of death for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire. The mayor was a nephew of the murdered man.

Denied Womens Statements. "Did you ever sit in a street car with Charles F. Jones?" asked District Attorney Jerome, who had called him as a witness. "No, sir," replied the Mayor, "I don't know him."

"Did you ever slap him on the back and say: 'You carried out those instructions,' and ask him how his co-workers were?" "No, sir. The nephew of William M. Rice don't slap criminals on the back in Houston."

The Mayor said he knew Miss Gaillard when he was about fourteen years of age, but he had not seen her in years. She was asked to stand up, and did so. "Do you know her?" he was asked. "No, sir, I do not."

## MINNIE GAILLARD AND MAYOR RICE

Texas Millionaire Denies Woman's Statement Regarding Conversation With Jones.

## MISS GAILLARD WAS RECALLED

Witness Looked Mayor Straight in Eyes and Repeated Her Statement.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Mayor H. Baldwin Rice, of Houston, Texas, was a witness in the hearing to-day on the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence of death for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire. The mayor was a nephew of the murdered man.

Mayor Rice denied the statement made by Minnie Gaillard, one of the witnesses for Patrick's counsel, who had testified that she overheard a conversation between Mayor Rice and Charles F. Jones, Millionaire Rice's former valet, while the mayor and Jones were riding in a trolley car in Houston.

Denied Womens Statements. "Did you ever sit in a street car with Charles F. Jones?" asked District Attorney Jerome, who had called him as a witness.

"No, sir," replied the Mayor, "I don't know him."

"Did you ever slap him on the back and say: 'You carried out those instructions,' and ask him how his co-workers were?" "No, sir. The nephew of William M. Rice don't slap criminals on the back in Houston."

The Mayor said he knew Miss Gaillard when he was about fourteen years of age, but he had not seen her in years. She was asked to stand up, and did so. "Do you know her?" he was asked. "No, sir, I do not."

The Mayor said to counsel for Patrick that he did not remember that he met Miss Gaillard in the house of Y. N. Gillette. The mayor was not mentioned in the Rice will, he said, nor had he contested it, but he received \$22,000 as a compromise. His uncle, he said, had given him some land, and then left him out of his will because he thought that was enough.

Miss Gaillard Called. When Mayor Rice was excused, Miss Gaillard was called.

"Do you know Mayor Rice?" asked Mr. Jerome. "Most certainly I do," the witness replied, looking straight at the mayor. She repeated that her testimony regarding the conversation in the street car at Houston was true.

"When was your teacher's license revoked?" asked Mr. Jerome. "Why it never was revoked," she answered.

Chief of Police George Ellis, of Houston, and Nathan B. Fuller, a police officer, testified to the bad character of some of the men who made Texas affidavits. Mr. Oleott, Patrick's counsel, said that he wished to file five or six new affidavits. He said:

"My reliance upon the Texas affidavits has been somewhat unfortunate. I have filed the affidavits of Mr. Ist and Dr. William, two highly respected men, but I could not get them to come north."

Mr. Jerome objected to the filing of additional affidavits, and Recorder Goff refused to receive the new affidavits at the present time, but he would take the matter under advisement.

The hearing adjourned until to-morrow.

Commander For Sons. (By Associated Press.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 28.—Dr. Thomas M. Owen, commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, to-day announced the appointment of Hon. Chilton Atkinson, of St. Louis, as commander of the Missouri Division Sons of Veterans.

Personals and Briefs. Mrs. P. G. Webber and little son are visiting her sister, Mrs. John Risner. Colonel John S. Cunningham, of North Carolina, is in the city.

Peach Crop Damaged. (By Associated Press.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., February 28.—The early peach crop in northern Alabama has been practically destroyed by the freezing weather. A report from Decatur says it is feared that much of the crop has been killed outright or seriously damaged.

Nanchang Magistrate Living. (By Associated Press.)

SHANGHAI, February 28.—The Nanchang magistrate, the injury to whom was the reported immediate cause of the attack by natives on Catholic and Protestant missionaries a few days ago, is still alive, though his wounds are dangerous. The native population of Nanchang is fleeing, dreading the arrival of armed forces from European and American gunboats. There have been many arrests. The officials of Nanchang are urgently asking the viceroy of the province of Kiangsi to come personally to Nanchang.

Witness Looked Mayor Straight in Eyes and Repeated Her Statement. NEW YORK, February 28.—Mayor H. Baldwin Rice, of Houston, Texas, was a witness in the hearing to-day on the motion for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, who is under sentence of death for the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire. The mayor was a nephew of the murdered man.

Denied Womens Statements. "Did you ever sit in a street car with Charles F. Jones?" asked District Attorney Jerome, who had called him as a witness. "No, sir," replied the Mayor, "I don't know him."

## DOMINICAN TREATY IN THE SENATE

A Number of Very Important Amendments Made by the Committee.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, under which the former undertakes to collect and disburse the customs revenues of the latter, was reported to the Senate in executive session by Senator Lodge by authority of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee reached its agreement to-day, after the treaty had been passed by the House of Representatives.

The treaty provides for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different grounds.

The latter, by cautious action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree upon some amendment satisfactory to the latter. Therefore, in rewriting the amendment the committee eliminated the authority given to the Dominican Republic to demand and receive assistance from this government. The article now provides that the United States may grant, in its own initiative, such relief as it desires.

There were added to the treaty two new sections which are intended to modify the treaty provided for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

Another amendment gives to the United States, instead of the Dominican Republic, the right to determine in what manner the debts of the Republic shall be paid.

Rejection of the treaty provides for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different grounds.

The latter, by cautious action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree upon some amendment satisfactory to the latter. Therefore, in rewriting the amendment the committee eliminated the authority given to the Dominican Republic to demand and receive assistance from this government. The article now provides that the United States may grant, in its own initiative, such relief as it desires.

There were added to the treaty two new sections which are intended to modify the treaty provided for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

Another amendment gives to the United States, instead of the Dominican Republic, the right to determine in what manner the debts of the Republic shall be paid.

Rejection of the treaty provides for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different grounds.

The latter, by cautious action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree upon some amendment satisfactory to the latter. Therefore, in rewriting the amendment the committee eliminated the authority given to the Dominican Republic to demand and receive assistance from this government. The article now provides that the United States may grant, in its own initiative, such relief as it desires.

There were added to the treaty two new sections which are intended to modify the treaty provided for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

Another amendment gives to the United States, instead of the Dominican Republic, the right to determine in what manner the debts of the Republic shall be paid.

Rejection of the treaty provides for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different grounds.

The latter, by cautious action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree upon some amendment satisfactory to the latter. Therefore, in rewriting the amendment the committee eliminated the authority given to the Dominican Republic to demand and receive assistance from this government. The article now provides that the United States may grant, in its own initiative, such relief as it desires.

There were added to the treaty two new sections which are intended to modify the treaty provided for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

Another amendment gives to the United States, instead of the Dominican Republic, the right to determine in what manner the debts of the Republic shall be paid.

Rejection of the treaty provides for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

For more than a year this article has been the subject of disputes in the committee. Republicans and Democrats were opposed to it, but on very different grounds.

The latter, by cautious action, having determined to oppose the treaty in its entirety, left the Republicans free to agree upon some amendment satisfactory to the latter. Therefore, in rewriting the amendment the committee eliminated the authority given to the Dominican Republic to demand and receive assistance from this government. The article now provides that the United States may grant, in its own initiative, such relief as it desires.

There were added to the treaty two new sections which are intended to modify the treaty provided for the adjustment of the claims against the Dominican Republic under the supervision of the United States. This government is to take charge of the customs-house and collect the revenues, pay 5 per cent. to the Dominican Republic and withhold 55 per cent., the latter amount to be used to liquidate the debts of the Republic.

## THE EQUITABLE STILL SHOWS LARGE SURPLUS

The Business Written in 1905, However, Much Below 1904.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, February 28.—At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society held in this city to-day, John M. Beach, of the Telford-Weller Dry Goods Corporation, was elected a member of the board. There were no other changes, all the officers and standing committees holding over, pending the receipt of the report of the Committee on By-Laws.

The annual statement shows, among other things, that the total receipts for the year, including \$4,425,038 for adjustment of book values of stocks and bonds, amounted to \$89,105,319, and total disbursements and losses to \$64,761,752, an excess of receipts and profits over disbursements of \$24,343,567.

The statement of assets and liabilities as of date December 31, 1905, shows total assets of \$120,977,754. The society's total outstanding insurance is \$1,456,123,426. New assurance taken during the year was about \$80,000,000 less than in 1904.

This outstanding total insurance on December 31, 1905, was \$30,109,456 less than it was on December 31, 1904. During the year 1905, the Equitable disbursed \$10,922,975 to policyholders who surrendered their policies. This is \$7,723,650 more than was expended on the same account in 1904.

A supplementary statement issued from the office of President Paul Morton reads: "Although the extraordinary expenses for the various examinations of the society were in excess of \$500,000, yet the decrease in total expense amounted to over \$1,000,000. In a word, the ratio of the expense for 1905 to the total income, as against 8.77 per cent. in 1904."

Officers Are Chosen BY TRI-STATE ASSOCIATION. (By Associated Press.)

SPARTANBURG, S. C., February 28.—The annual convention of the Tri-State Medical Association adjourned this afternoon after a two days' session at Glenn Springs.

The following officers were elected: Dr. E. Hughes, of Laurens, S. C., president; L. M. Taylor, of North Carolina, first vice-president; J. A. Hayne, of South Carolina, second vice-president; W. E. Deller, of Virginia, third vice-president; Howell Way, of North Carolina, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. Hayes, of North Carolina; Earle, of South Carolina, and Harsh, of Virginia, members of the executive committee.

The session lasted about two hours, and at the close a statement was issued setting forth that a general conference of the operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had been called to meet at Indianapolis on March 19th, and that it had been called entirely in deference to the wishes of President Roosevelt, no action having been taken looking to a settlement of the miners' dispute.

General Meeting HAS BEEN CALLED. (By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, February 28.—All the mills and lumber camps of the F. E. Creelman Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Chicago and New Orleans, will resume operations next Monday, with F. E. Creelman as general manager. At the conclusion of a conference of stockholders owning 90 per cent. of the stock of the company, creditors representing 60 per cent. of the claims against the company, and their attorneys and the receiver, it was decided to petition Judge Wright, of the United States court at Danville, Illinois, for an order directing Receiver Landon to start the company's plants in Louisiana and Alabama and carry out existing contracts.

The petition was granted by Judge Wright this afternoon, and all the employees of the company have been ordered to return to work next Monday.

The new arrangement provides for the payment of all claims against the company within a few days, moneys now in hand being sufficient for that purpose. At the meeting with the creditors, the stockholders, it is asserted, demonstrated that the assets of the company would amount to at least \$1,000,000, or about double the liabilities.

Fiscal Year Surplus. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28.—

## PUNISH SEVERELY ALL PARTICIPANTS

Chinese Will Make Reasonable Reparation Without Question or Cavil.